

GUATEMALA PROGRAM
ANNUAL REPORT 2002

USAID/G-CAP

March 6, 2002

The attached results information is from the FY 2002 Annual Report for USAID/Guatemala and was assembled and analyzed by USAID/Guatemala.

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Released on or after July 1, 2002

USAID/Guatemala 2001 Performance Analysis

I. Overview of Factors Affecting Program Performance

Phoenix SO Number	Program Title	Performance Rating
520-001	Democracy	Met
520-002	Education	Met
520-003	Health	Exceeded
520-004	Income and Food Security	Exceeded
520-005	Environment	Met
520-006	Peace Accords	Not met
520-007	Recovery from Mitch	Exceeded

Background: Given the high population growth rate, the absolute number of Guatemalans living in poverty continues to rise. Profound inequalities, with wide ladino-indigenous gaps, are reflected in a very unequal distribution of land and a subsistence agricultural sector that still traps a quarter of all workers-- two-thirds of whom are Mayans. The low incomes of the majority are masked by the country's per capita GDP, yet clearly evident in a number of stark social realities. Among these are chronic malnutrition among the poor, continuing high rates of maternal and infant/child mortality, and overall low primary school enrollment and completion rates. The literacy rate declines significantly among the indigenous population (57%, and fewer than half of rural indigenous women are literate). All Guatemalans, but especially the rural poor, are affected by over-exploitation of the natural resources base and its income-generating potential. These realities propelled and conditioned Guatemala's 36-year civil conflict. Open armed conflict has ended, but many root causes remain unaddressed. The 1996 Peace Accords offer a framework for addressing these deep structural problems of poverty and inequality and developing a just and prosperous society.

U.S. Interests and Goals: U.S. support to the peace process continues to help support stability and promote structural reforms, and further key U.S. interests in Guatemala, Central America and the hemisphere. Improved living conditions and strengthened democracy can help stem illegal immigration to the U.S., increase physical security and strengthen Guatemala as a trading partner, while enhancing cooperation on regional threats, including terrorism, money-laundering, and drug trafficking. Approximately 66% of cocaine detected departing South America toward the U.S. in 2000 was shipped through the Meso-American Corridor. Money laundering is rampant. Continued cooperation to contain organized crime is important for U.S. homeland security and long-term U.S. interests in the region.

Performance summary: Despite significant challenges in 2001, including governance issues and continued negative per capita GDP growth made more acute by the fall in coffee prices and global recession, the USAID program has demonstrated substantial results in a number of areas. USAID efforts to strengthen **democracy** resulted in the establishment of three new justice centers in 2001 (making a total of eleven), bringing increased access to justice for the rural poor. The introduction of oral procedures and other administrative reforms has reduced case-processing time from 14 to approximately nine months. The Public Defense Institute ensured protection of human rights and improved access to justice for over 20,000 Guatemalans in 2001. Victim's Assistance Units now have nation-wide coverage, providing crime victims and their families with medical, psychological, and legal counseling. USAID has helped strengthen local governance; assisted municipalities now hold regular town hall meetings to report on municipal funds and seek citizen input, and over one-half of these municipalities have citizen forums to institutionalize citizen inputs into development plans.

USAID activities to improve **health** conditions have made dramatic strides to decrease the infant mortality rate, and to increase the contraceptive prevalence rate. Significant achievements in 2001 in the legal and policy realm include enactment of a Social Development Law that provides a legal mandate to expand reproductive health services in Guatemala, guaranteeing access to

reproductive health services in Ministry of Health facilities and to reproductive health education in public schools. The national health system now offers a full range of family planning services which will grow significantly in 2002 through an expanded program of technical assistance to local non-governmental organizations for maternal child health care and family planning.

Since USAID **education** projects began in Quiché in 1997, assistance has led to significant increases in that department in gross primary school enrollment and in third grade completion rates for girls, while boys' gross enrollment rates have also improved. Teachers' mastery of more effective methodologies has contributed to improved school retention and completion rates for Quiché children. On a national level, two educational initiatives that enhance gender equity and cultural pluralism were formulated in 2001. Nine teacher-training schools began specializing in bilingual intercultural education to better address the educational needs of Mayan rural children. A proposed curricular reform for early childhood education was submitted to the Educational Reform Commission and is pending approval.

Income and food security activities helped small farmers and micro-entrepreneurs increase their incomes and the level of economic activity in target areas. Numbers of assisted producers exceeded the 2001 target by more than 120% and micro-finance clients nearly tripled to total some 50,000. Electronic Business Development Centers opened in remote rural areas are helping small businesses expand their business outlets for new products and services, and 11 new micro-finance credit offices were opened. PL-480 Title II partners continued outreach to the rural poor with both direct food assistance and Food for Work compensation for labor on income generation projects, such as road repairs, to enhance food security as a means of improving the families' livelihood.

With support from USAID's **environment** program, the Master Plan for the Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR) was developed and approved in 2001, with wide participation of environmental and local community organizations in the Petén. The Plan lays out the framework for full national, municipal, and local government management of this important Biosphere Reserve. Effective NGO co-administration of Sierra del Lacandón National Park was demonstrated, under a model agreement with national authorities. Sustainable practices were adopted in fire control, forest management, and non-timber forest products management, reducing fires to near zero in zones that had been significantly affected the year before.

The Peace Accords established an extremely ambitious set of objectives to be accomplished in a short time frame, and progress has been uneven. Demobilization of armed combatants, justice reform and land titling have advanced, but progress has been less in areas such as dismantling of the Presidential Military Guard, and indigenous rights and participation. Financing for Peace Accord recommendations continues as a major constraint to implementation. USAID's **Peace Program** has contributed significantly to above-cited successes, as well as the completion of more than 140 exhumations and provision of mental health services to the victims of human rights abuses. USAID facilitated registration and citizen documentation for many survivors of the conflict, especially women, lacking identification papers. Dozens of long-standing land conflicts have been resolved with USAID assistance. More than 30 military bases have been closed since the Peace Accords were signed, and the military has participated actively alongside representatives of civil society to develop proposals for the creation of a civilian intelligence agency and a national security policy structure subordinate to civilians. An initiative supported by USAID and several other donors. We have also supported efforts to improve government tax collections which have increased to 10% of GDP, though still below the target for 2001.

Post-Hurricane Mitch **disaster recovery** was completed, surpassing targets and achieving considerable impacts in such areas as the repair of rural roads and reconstruction of bridges, the rehabilitation or construction of water systems and latrines, and the provision of credit to thousands of microentrepreneurs whose productive activities had suffered.

Factors that have affected performance: Efforts to reduce Guatemala's deep structural poverty have been hobbled by a series of shocks to Guatemala's economy (the fall in coffee prices, decline in *maquila* demand and reduced tourism). These have exacerbated the country's social divide and left the country's transition to peace and democracy fragile. The GOG has formulated a Poverty Reduction Strategy and is allocating scarce budget resources to this priority. But in 2001 the GOG fell substantially short of Peace Accords-mandated revenue targets, as well as its targets for social investment. While rule of law and human rights improvements have occurred, corruption, lack of accountability in state institutions and impunity continued to be the norm, compounding current governance problems. As economic opportunities have receded, a parallel rise in violent crime brings increasing numbers of Guatemalans to question the value of democracy versus authoritarian solutions.

Prospects for progress through 2004: The Guatemala bilateral strategy, extended through 2003, faces reasonable prospects for success, though a number of stiff challenges remain. Finances will continue to be a major constraint to the GOG's ability to meet the revised calendar for meeting Peace Accord commitments through 2004. With the plunge in coffee prices, an overall weak economy and the threat of severe recession looming, government revenues are lower than expected despite the 2% value-added tax increase. The unfinished Peace Agenda includes complex and controversial structural reforms, as well as needed investments and programs to improve social conditions, fully incorporate the indigenous into political and economic life. Implementation of Peace commitments will require legislation as well as financing. The February 2002 Consultative Group Conference facilitated dialogue among sectors and renewed commitment to the Accords, but continued USG and broader international donor support and pressure will be required if advances are to be made. The national elections in 2003 also pose a major near-term challenge. The transparent selection of the new slate of magistrates on the Supreme Electoral Tribunal will be critical. Completion of reforms to the Electoral and Political Parties Law could help meet civil society expectations for new means of political participation and controls for campaign financing, but its passage seems unlikely. Interim progress must be made in a number of areas to maximize chances that Guatemala can democratically elect a new president that will address national concerns.

II. Strategic objectives Performance Analysis

SO1: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy

SO1 has met expectations despite a continuing governance crisis. Declining confidence in the administration in power and Congress, due to multiple corruption charges and hardline politics, and a deteriorating security situation, has, however, made progress in broadening citizen participation more difficult in 2001. At the IR levels, most targets were met and some important discrete advances were made, above all in the justice sector and local governance. All Guatemalans benefit from this objective, especially the average citizen, the indigenous and the poor.

With the opening of three new justice centers in 2001, 11 centers are now in full operation, increasing access to justice and improving case management. Over the past year, four justice centers piloted oral hearings of pre-trial motions to increase transparency and efficiency in criminal cases, reducing the time required to resolve pre-trial motions from up to a week to hours. The oral process and other efficiency measures have reduced the average time to resolve a criminal case from 14 months to roughly nine months. USAID's assistance to the Clerk of Court office in Guatemala City has been a key factor in improving efficiency and reducing the potential for corruption in the largest criminal court jurisdiction. The time to locate case files has dropped from hours to several minutes, cases are assigned randomly to prevent 'forum shopping', case loads assigned to judges are more balanced, and tracking of time limits for court procedures is now possible -- all helping improve due process.

USAID programs have also continued to strengthen public defense and expand the use of mediation. In 2001, nine new community mediation centers were opened, bringing the total to 15. These centers resolve 74% of the cases brought to them and have a high level of compliance (73%) within a month of settlement. The centers are particularly effective in adjudicating issues for the rural poor, women and non-Spanish speakers. The Public Defense Institute, with USAID-financed training, has developed a solid reputation, ensuring protection of human rights and improved access to justice for over 20,000 Guatemalans during 2001.

Local government activities expanded to 42 municipalities in the Quiche and Chimaltenango departments, increasing citizen involvement in decision-making, and improving the transparency, planning and administration in local governments. Thirty-six municipalities now hold regular "accountability sessions" where mayors and citizens discuss the use of municipal funds and future investments; 31 municipalities have updated "citizen agendas" that prioritize projects and potential investments based on citizen input. Municipalities can better respond to the demands of citizens through the opening of 23 technical planning offices to help oversee and execute local projects and services, and "Citizen Working Groups" established in 21 towns regularize citizens' input into municipal development plans. Strengthened management systems, including an automated civil registry, are also improving efficiency and accountability.

Challenges: Efforts to broaden effective citizen participation were only partly successful. The effectiveness of public advocacy by targeted civil society organizations (CSOs) increased, but modestly. Tensions between the government and civil society, private sector and the media mounted over the past year, and many civil society groups distanced themselves from the government. Despite training, CSOs also continue to exhibit weak leadership, technical and analytical capacity and negotiation skills, and have had difficulty in mobilizing constituencies for reform. As documented in a 2001 evaluation, however, USAID's program has successfully implanted advocacy as a legitimate tool for CSO participation in public policy arenas. This, combined with the increased ability of some CSOs to formulate policy proposals, has helped civil society take the first steps toward a more proactive stance in public policy.

SO2: Better Educated Rural Society

The SO achieved expected results, meeting all 2001 targets. Principal beneficiaries are Mayan school-aged children and youth, especially girls, in the Department of El Quiché; and indigenous men and women teachers from rural areas. In the Department of Quiché, over 100,000 Mayan boys and girls directly benefit from an improved intercultural and bilingual education program. Extensive training of over 1,400 teachers, development and use of innovative instructional materials, organization of some 750 communities around educational issues, and increased parents' (especially mothers') participation in school management and their children's learning have had dramatic results on school attendance and learning. Gross primary school enrollment for both boys and girls in Quiché has increased substantially in the four years since activities began, from 62.1% to 94.1% for girls and from 79.6% to 110.3% for boys. (Figures can exceed 100% since the rate measures children enrolled, including over-aged children, as compared to the total number of children aged 7-12.)

Barriers to girls' participation in schooling are being addressed systematically. By 2001, over 2,500 girls were receiving scholarships to attend primary school. The gender equity ratio (the ratio of rural girls enrolled in primary schools to rural boys) has increased from 74.2% in 1997 to 82.8% in 2001, showing a steady improvement in closing the gender gap in rural primary school enrollment in Quiché. Even more telling is that the percent of girls completing third grade has increased from 18.2% in 1997 to 29.9% in 2001, catching up to the completion rate for boys, which rose from 22.2% to 29% during the same period. This improvement reflects several factors, but primarily the use of bilingual education methodologies, which have helped keep indigenous children in school longer and facilitated their regular promotion. (See also Annex 3.) Computer technology centers have been established in five teacher training institutes, helping

future teachers develop computer skills and teaching materials in indigenous languages, to enhance instruction in bilingual schools.

Challenges: Less than 20% of indigenous school-age children requiring bilingual educational services have access. The serious shortage of adequately trained teachers in bilingual education methods is a significant barrier to improved education. USAID's education policy reform activity assisted government, civil society and community leaders to discuss education challenges and issues and to strengthen the policy environment supportive of cultural pluralism and gender equity. As a result, agreement has been reached that nine official teacher training schools will be reformed to prepare pre-primary and primary bilingual education teachers, responding to the serious shortage of specially-trained teachers.

Despite increased budget allocations, basic education remains under-financed. Innovative strategies which mobilize private sector financing to complement public sector expenditures are needed to meet the ever-increasing demand for primary and secondary education. In 2002, the SO will continue to work closely with the Ministry of Education and key partners to develop more effective policies to mobilize public and private financing and improve the use of public resources. Success in this area, however, will require a concerted effort of Guatemalan actors, and bilateral and multilateral donors.

SO3: Better Health for Women and Children

SO3 exceeded performance expectations and all targets for the reporting period. Low-income women and children under five years of age, particularly those from rural indigenous areas, and men, are the direct beneficiaries of USAID's health program.

The establishment in 2001 of the National Reproductive Health Program and passage by the Guatemalan Congress of the Social Development Law are historic milestones assuring access to reproductive health services in Ministry of Health (MOH) facilities and to reproductive health education in the public schools. USAID played a key technical and financial support role in these achievements. In addition, through USAID-supported training, the quality of family planning services offered by the Ministry of Health and Social Security Institute (IGSS) staff was further improved. Health authorities are covering more of the recurrent costs from host country funding and have negotiated \$3 million in contraceptive donations from Canada and the UNFPA. At USAID's prodding the MOH and IGSS have begun buying a part of their contraceptive needs. Negotiations with key private sector family planning partners have also secured commitment to greater cost-sharing in contraceptive purchases. All this contributes to furthering contraceptive security.

The Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) model developed with USAID and PAHO assistance is in use in MOH clinics. The MOH is breaking away from traditional 'vertical' programs and approaching children's health in a more comprehensive way. Immunization coverage, according to MOH records, is 90% or more for all antigens, including the newly introduced measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine. The MOH's adoption of the IMCI model and improved technical support to increase immunization coverage represent important results toward reducing infant and child mortality.

Although new data on infant mortality and total fertility rates will not be available until later in 2002, trends for these SO-level indicators are promising. Use of family planning methods, as measured by couple years of protection, have increased from 376,197 in 1997 to 609,581 in 2001. New family planning users nearly tripled in the past three years, growing from 117,178 in 1998 to 301,188 in 2001, contributing to a reduction in the number of unintended pregnancies. (See also Annex 3.) Emergency obstetric care in target areas has increased from 10% in 1996 to 55% in 2001, reducing deaths and other serious health outcomes to women as a result of childbirth. Major improvements in maternal and neonatal health services are already visible in improved treatment and care at MOH facilities. As a result, USAID is confident that SO-level

targets for total fertility reduced to 4.8 (from 5 in 1999), and infant mortality lowered to 41 (from 45 in 1999), will be met.

Challenges: Reducing the health gap between Mayan and Ladino and urban and rural populations remains a challenge in Guatemala. Important progress has been made, but troublesome differences between these populations persist. Additional support to be provided to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working in rural areas through the recently-launched NGO Health Networks activity will increase access and improve service quality in remote, rural, indigenous areas, and thus address some ethnic and urban-rural gaps. New alliances have been forged to strengthen those NGOs that are more likely to become sustainable under an MOH strategy which relies on public-private partnerships. Implementing the national reproductive health program at the scale and pace befitting the unprecedented, favorable policy environment has been demanding; fully institutionalizing this program in the MOH prior to 2003 is essential to guarantee its survival beyond the current administration.

Guatemala's high population growth rate, combined with low levels of GDP growth (2% in 2001), continues to pose serious health and nutrition threats to child survival. Kwashikor and Marasmus, two types of acute malnutrition, were identified in late 2001 in several municipalities of Guatemala where communities lost crops due to drought and lost cash income from seasonal employment on coffee farms. USAID, in conjunction with other donors and Guatemalan health authorities, are undertaking height and weight census of children under six in over 100 municipalities most dependent on seasonal employment from coffee to identify communities at risk. By January 2002, 29 municipalities with 5% or greater rates of acute malnutrition had been identified for emergency assistance.

As part of USAID's emergency response, treatment protocols for severely malnourished children were developed and are in use in hospitals, clinics and communities. More importantly, a preventive, community-based, integrated maternal and child health care and growth promotion program is being introduced through NGOs to enable them to identify children at risk and counsel families on improved feeding practices and treatment for diarrhea and pneumonia. This, coupled with supplemental feeding and efforts to stimulate incomes through USAID's SO4 program, are intended to help save thousands of children from death.

SO4: Increased Rural Household Income and Food Security

The Income SO exceeded anticipated results both in terms of quantifiable targets and other identifiable impacts. Productive activities focused on high-value crops with the potential to rapidly increase incomes, increases which are mainly spent on local goods and services, are helping to dramatically increase the overall level of rural economic activity in the target areas, especially among microenterprises. The direct beneficiaries of actions under this SO are small farmers, microentrepreneurs, and food aid program participants, especially in geographic areas most affected by Guatemala's 36 year civil conflict. Many of the target communities are those most affected by the civil conflict. (See also Annex 3.)

USAID and its committed partners have assisted 55,489 small farmers and 49,889 micro-entrepreneurs, exceeding the 2001 target beneficiaries by more than 120%. Micro-finance clients assisted increased from 19,295 to 49,889 active clients in one year. In 2001, four Electronic Business Development Centers (EBDCs) were opened in remote rural areas, helping small businesses tap the enormous potential of internet and computer technology to improve their business outlets for new products and services. Two EBDCs are already generating sufficient income to cover operational costs. Eleven new micro-finance credit offices were opened during 2001, and a commercial bank receiving technical assistance from USAID created a full service bank division for micro and small business. One micro-enterprise partner has created "Mayan Treasures", a commercial website (<http://www.tesorosmayas.com>) to sell artisan products produced by lending clients. The sales volume is still small, but has tripled to approximately \$77,000 in 2001. A contract negotiated with Credomatic, which allows four international credit cards to service the website, is expected to increase sales rapidly in 2002.

Activities implemented by the PL 480 Title II Cooperating Sponsors (CARE, Catholic Relief Services, SHARE, and Save the Children) continue to form the platform for SO activities and expand outreach to the rural poor. During FY 2001, 42,544 mothers and 75,960 children were provided a monthly food ration and health and nutrition counseling. In addition, Food for Work rations were provided to 36,740 workers and their dependents in compensation for labor on income generation projects, such as road repairs, to enhance food security as a means of improving the families' livelihoods.

Challenges: The credit program implemented under Direct Credit Authority with BANCAFE has not worked well. Only 31 loans for a total value of \$98,500 were guaranteed in 2001. To increase use of the DCA programs, the DCA agreement was recently modified to expand the geographic target area and eligible uses to include agricultural diversification. The numbers of food aid beneficiaries also declined between 2000 and 2001 – a result of the shifting of programs geographically, to areas with higher poverty rates.

The impact of low world coffee prices on the economy also affected the SO4 program which is focused on geographic areas highly dependent on coffee as a source of employment and family income. Some 62,500 coffee producers have reduced incomes and 157,000 jobs have been lost. The marked reduction of seasonal migratory labor opportunities in coffee harvesting has resulted in a rural economic crisis reflected in much higher child wasting levels. In 2002, the SO will focus more on coffee diversification and expansion of specialty coffee marketing. PL 480 Title II resources have been diverted to support emergency feeding of wasted children, and emergency food aid has also been requested and is under review. As a result of the nutritional crisis, all four of the PVO Title II Programs will be amended in 2002 to provide special assistance to communities with high child-wasting levels, increasing the amount of food allocated for direct distribution as opposed to long-term food security enhancement through monetization.

SO5: Improved Natural Resources Management and Conservation of Biodiversity

2001 was a transition year for the SO, as USAID phased-out some activities in the Maya Biosphere Reserve and prepared to implement activities in two new geographical areas. In spite of this

transition, the SO generally met expectations. Most of the targets were met in the Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR) program but new activities got off to a slower than expected start. The direct beneficiaries of the SO are resource users and communities/local groups in and around protected areas.

As a result of USAID activities and committed partners, a Master Plan for the MBR was developed and approved in 2001 with the participation of approximately 100 representatives from 34 organizations active in the region. Twenty workshops with these and other stakeholders helped ensure wide support and long-term sustainability of the Plan, which defines the framework for national, municipal, and local government management of this important Biosphere Reserve. In the policy and planning area, excellent progress was also made in 2001 in the formulation of the Co-administration Policy for Protected Areas and for park management, allowing greater participation of civil society organizations and delegated stewardship in management of protected areas.

With USAID assistance, the National Council for Protected Areas (CONAP) has improved management of protected areas through award of contracts for co-administration of areas to local NGOs. Effective NGO co-administration of the Sierra del Lacandón National Park (located in the Maya Biosphere) and supported through USAID training has demonstrated the effectiveness and efficacy of this model arrangement, which will be used for additional areas in 2002. One of the park management improvements created is a tracking system that allows park personnel to quickly respond to such illegal activities as logging or settler encroachment. Through USAID technical assistance, sustainable practices were adopted in fire control, forest management, and non-timber forest products management, reducing fires to near zero in zones that had been significantly affected the year before. Over 46,000 hectares of forest were protected in 2001 by trained fire brigades.

In protected areas, an additional 67,642 hectares of forest were internationally certified this year and 21,000 hectares are in the certification process. While a significant achievement, this fell short of the target, due to instability in CONAP and early withdrawal of a local NGO partner. A technical review of forestry practices in community forest concessions found a high level of competence among community members in forest management techniques. Forest management activities provided an average of \$75,000 to each of the 16 participating communities. One of the NGOs reported that the income and employment generated has reinforced positive attitudes toward the wise use of forest-based products.

Two private conservation easements were established in the Protected Reserve *Manantiales Cerro San Gil*. These private concessions are the first in Guatemala and serve as a model for the establishment of conservation easements on private property in Guatemala. Lessons learned here will help the SO as it expands its activities to the Lake Atitlan region in 2002.

Challenges: The Ministry of the Environment, created with USAID support in 2000, is beginning to establish its leadership role for the sector and to work out operational agreements with other key entities such as CONAP and the National Forestry Institute. Technical, human resource and financial constraints impede progress. However, strategic planning exercises with government partners led to the development and implementation of by-laws for the Ministry of the Environment. Additionally, an international donor forum was established and began to assist the Ministry to assume a greater leadership role in coordinating international assistance around priority issues in conservation.

SpO 6: Support the Implementation of Peace Accords

The Peace Program fell short of expectations, despite a few breakthroughs and significant progress at Intermediate Result (IR) levels. The Peace Accords established an ambitious set of objectives to be accomplished in a short time frame. Demobilization of combatants, justice reform and land titling have advanced, but progress has been less impressive in areas such as dismantling of the Presidential Military Guard, reparations for victims of conflict, electoral reform

and decentralization, and indigenous rights and participation. GOG financing for Peace Accord recommendations continues as a major constraint to implementation, as does the lack of consensus and priority afforded to the urban populace by key Peace Accord commitments. Beneficiaries of the Peace Special Objective are all Guatemalans, particularly the indigenous and residents in the ex-conflictive areas.

In 2001, the GOG renewed efforts to bolster its fiscal position and increase tax revenue, to finance the Peace Accords, passing four tax laws, including a politically unpopular increase in the value-added tax from 10 to 12 percent. Despite GOG estimates of tax collections reaching 10.4 percent of GDP in 2002, revenue has been slow to trickle in and receipts will fall short of the 12 percent mandated by the Accords, leaving inadequate resources to fund Peace commitments. While the GOG has met some social spending targets, it has also exceeded limits established on military spending and in the 2002 budget made major cuts in justice and human rights programs.

In contrast to these macro-level revenue and spending targets, USAID's Peace program has continued to directly impact Guatemalans in the countryside. More than 140 exhumations have been completed, 43 in 2001 alone, and procedures improved to better meet survivors' needs. Mental health services were provided to 2,412 victims of human rights abuses. Many survivors of the conflict, forced to flee their homes during the war, lack basic identity papers. Taking advantage of a special law to facilitate registration, USAID sponsored a census to quantify the undocumented population and assisted 4,233 citizens –mainly indigenous women — to obtain personal documentation.

Through USAID assistance, dozens of long-standing land conflicts, including a 150-year old conflict in a remote Eastern province, have been resolved. In 2001, USAID support helped the Land Commission (CONTIERRA) resolve 189 land conflicts, including politically-sensitive conflicts in Xemal-Xancol, Estrella Polar, and Zacapa-Chiquimula. Significantly, in 2001 the GOG endorsed the importance of conflict resolution by establishing a multi-institutional government response unit. In addition to supporting government efforts focusing on land conflicts, USAID efforts have also advanced conflict prevention and resolution at the local level through training of community-level mediators. Priority is being given to geographic areas where MINUGUA has begun phasing out international personnel, such as Barillas.

By 2001 year-end, 1,527 indigenous peoples had received college scholarships, with 769 of these (over 50% of whom were women) having completed their degree programs. Through these scholarship programs, USAID has assisted three Guatemalan universities open satellite campuses and initiate weekend university programs in departmental capitals, thereby increasing university access to rural indigenous populations. Technical training in ecotourism, forestry nurseries and agro-industry was also provided to 167 indigenous community leaders, and another 38,000 individuals achieved basic literacy, surpassing the target of 35,000.

In 2001 the land Fund (FONTIERRA) issued 1,773 land titles. One assisted Q'ekchi community in Alta Verapaz department, now enjoying secure land tenure, is seeking bank loans for cardamom production and has obtained assistance to build an access road which will greatly reduce the transportation costs for the agricultural production in this community (see Annex 3). In 2001, an estimated 60,000 people benefited from expanded infrastructure in Ixcán and over 200 farmers are participating in land-use planning activities in Ixcán and Barillas. Through the promotion of market linkages, crop diversification, and applied technology, AGEXPRONT activities generated over \$1.1 million in the Peace Zone in 2001.

Challenges: Efforts to improve government tax collections have progressed slowly given delays in passage of new tax laws, and slower than expected progress in improved tax administration. These factors, combined with the near weekly “discoveries” of government corruption, and the ruling party's aversion to dialogue on key reforms and “steamroller” approach to certain legal reforms, have created a serious governance crisis. Implementation of pending Peace Accord commitments will require legislation and financing, and progress has stalled in the present

context. The February 2002 Consultative Group facilitated dialogue among sectors and a renewed commitment to the Accords, but continued USG and broader international community support and pressure will be required if advances are to be made in 2002 and 2003.

SO7: Rural Economy Recovers From Mitch and is Less Vulnerable to Disasters

In its final year of implementation, the Mitch Disaster Recovery SpO exceeded anticipated results in all three areas of impact established for this special, two-year targeted assistance program. National and community level disaster preparedness was strengthened, the recovery of sustainable agricultural productivity was bolstered, and local disease prevention and control capacity was improved. The direct beneficiaries of the program included communities, small farmers, and microentrepreneurs most directly affected by Hurricane Mitch. All Guatemalans will benefit from improved emergency disaster plans.

Strengthening Guatemala's emergency management capability, disaster preparedness and mitigation, was achieved by equipping and training personnel of the National Coordinator for the Reduction of Disasters (CONRED) and strengthening the capacity of its network of regional, departmental, municipal and community level disaster coordination committees. The CONRED Emergency Operations Center was inaugurated in February 2001 and is operating very effectively. To further support this enhanced capacity at CONRED, equipment and training support provided to the Institute for Seismology, Vulcanology, and Meteorology (INSIVUMEH) has helped strengthen the timely provision to CONRED of data and early warning analyses. USAID partners CARE and CRS successfully helped form a total of 152 community and 6 municipal level disaster committees, and also conducted community-level capacity building to enable communities to plan for and respond to future disasters. The USG agencies FEMA, OFDA, USGS, and NOAA collaborated with USAID on an innovative inter-agency approach to strengthening of emergency management capability.

Some 22,327 small farmers in the areas severely affected by Hurricane Mitch were supported in their efforts to recover lost agricultural production capacity, and at the same time make production more sustainable and resistant to future climatic events. The Fixed Amount Reimbursable (FAR) mechanism for payment of construction projects worked exceedingly well. Under the supervision of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Ministry of Agriculture, eight USACE project designs were completed that benefited 21,050 hectares. Construction activities included river channel modification and/or flood protection infrastructure, rehabilitation of small irrigation systems, repairs to bridges, and rehabilitation of farm-to-market roads. Additionally, the Guatemalan partner ANACAFE rehabilitated 130 kilometers of road in Alta Verapaz and the Cooperative Housing Foundation 100 kilometers of road and 13 bridges in Ixcán. Microenterprise credits totaling \$1.5 million benefited 3,200 families (16,000 beneficiaries). In agro-forestry activities in the Polochic watershed, CARE helped 5,680 families plant 1,254,685 trees (coffee, avocado, macadamia, allspice) on a total of 1,092 hectares; and 77,198 shade trees (*ingas* and red cedars) benefiting 4,130 families on a total of 277 hectares.

Community disease prevention activities under the SpO supported the production of 11,275 insecticide-treated bed nets by local microenterprises for distribution in high risk malaria villages; improved malaria case detection and treatment by laboratory workers; and improved epidemiological surveillance. The plan for a "National Offensive for the Prevention and Control of Dengue," prepared in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, was adopted in 2001. In order to reduce the prevalence of diarrheal diseases in children under five years of age, CARE and CRS constructed or rehabilitated 45 water systems and 5,449 latrines, distributed 7,236 five-gallon water receptacles with chlorine disinfectant, and promoted adequate hygiene practices through health education activities.

Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures

December 3, 2001

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance: GDA serves as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives						
1	Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the public sector or NGOs?	Yes X	No	N/A		A number of existing private-public partnerships are producing important results and generating added development resource flows to the sector. Significant results are reported below for three alliances.
2	a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners)	3				USAID's partnerships with: a) private sector partners ANACAFE/ FUNRURAL for primary school scholarships; b) agreements with Universities (Rafael Landivar, del Valle) for higher education scholarships; and c) the Family Welfare Association (APROFAM) for maternal and child health services. FY 01 and/or FY 02 revised counterpart funding agreements help meet recurrent costs and promote sustainability in these sectors.
	b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?	2				This is a conservative estimate of new alliances in line with GDA criteria (The Nature Conservancy/CONAP/municipalities in Lake Atitlan; Vivamos Mejor, Reservas Nacionales Privadas). Other alliances may prove to produce significant results and generate resources for development.
3	What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	a) \$134,000; b) \$1,968,000; c) \$2,700,000				
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: USAID works to improve country economic performance using five approaches: (1) liberalizing markets, (2) improving agriculture, (3) supporting microenterprise, (4) ensuring primary education, and (5) protecting the environment and improving energy efficiency.						
4	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? 520-002	Exceed	Met X	Not Met		Enrollment data: elements of Min. of Education data collection and aggregation are weak; USAID reviews data annually. For SO2 measure of enrolled children impacted, total figure is calculated on data collected by partners and carefully reviewed by the M&E Project and the Mission's technical team.
	520-004	X				SO4 is implemented via several contracts and grants. One contract implements overall M&E, in consultation with USAID and other partners in the income generation strategy, contractor has designed and implemented a common format and methodology for reporting of performance data. Methods and data reviewed annually; workshops held to promote a unified understanding of the indicators and how they should be measured and reported. Site visits are used to verify data.
	520-005		X			SO5 impacts data: Contractor-derived data; the partner's reports are cross-checked with CONAP and other data sources and verified on field trips. As of 2002, the institutional contractor under the EPIQ IQC will be responsible for coordinating and verifying all the reporting of performance and impact data.

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response		Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened					
5	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X	
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged					
6	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? 520-004	Yes X	No	N/A	
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable					
7	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? 520-004	Yes X	No	N/A	
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded					
8	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? 520-002	Yes X	No	N/A	
9	a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2001 actual)	Male 169,938	Female 147,586	Total 317,524	See note above, para. 4 (520-002). Lower targets in 2002 reflect reduced number of activities in literacy.
	b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 target)	169,031	144,753	313,784	

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected						
10	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? 520-005	Yes	No X	N/A		
11	a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual) b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target)	242,213 326,577				See note above, para.(520-005). Regarding hectares under contract for sustainable forest management with approved certification: official CONAP contracts and certifications are reviewed periodically by the International Forest Stewardship Council.
Pillar III: Global Health: USAID works to: (1) stabilize population, (2) improve child health, (3) improve maternal health, (4) address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and (5) reduce the threat of other infectious diseases.						
12	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Global Health pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? 520-003	Exceed X	Met	Not Met	POP & CSD	SO3 performance data: Ministry of Health maternal and child health data is generally good, but has some limitations; data and collection methods are reviewed and verified on a regular basis. Note: Legislation is part of the Policy Environment Score (PES), a composite indicator; this is calculated every two years; components are carefully monitored by the Policy Project and Mission's technical teams.
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies						
13	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? 520-003	Yes X	No	N/A	POP	See note, para.12 (520-003). Regarding couple-years of protection and new family planning users: data is carefully monitored by the Mission's technical team and verified by SO2 partners' logistics teams.
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality						
14	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? 520-003	Yes	No X	N/A		
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth						
15	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective 520-003	Yes X	No	N/A	CSD and POP	See note, para. 12 (520-003). Data quality is carefully monitored by the Mission's technical team and verified by partners' monitoring teams. Emergency obstetric care is carefully monitored in targeted areas.
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries						
16	Did your program achieve a significant result in the pa+A30st year that is likely to contribute to this objective? 520-003	Yes	No X	N/A		

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response		Fund Account	Data Quality Factors	
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance						
17	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? 520-003	Yes	No X	N/A		
Pillar IV: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance						
18	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? 520-001	Exceed	Met X	Not Met		SO1 performance data: Contractor-provided data quality (justice and local government programs) is carefully monitored by the Mission's technical team, quality reviewed regularly. The Democratic Institutions Monitoring Survey (DIMS) is bi-annual, based on a systematic national sample of adults. The sample base, instrument, data collection and quality are reviewed every two years. Data measure changes in values and attitudes over time as a proxies for degree of deepening of democratic culture.
USAID Objective 1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened						
19	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? 520-001	Yes X	No	N/A	ESF	See note, para. 18 (520-001).
USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged						
20	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
USAID Objective 3: The development of politically active civil society promoted						
21	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? 520-001	Yes	No X	N/A		
USAID Objective 4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged						
22	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? 520-001	Yes X	No	N/A	ESF	See note, para. 18 (520-001).

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 5: Conflict					
23 Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
24 Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? 520-006	Yes X	No	N/A	ESF	SO6 performance data: Contractor and partner-provided data quality and relevance (exhumations, land titling, conflict resolution, justice sector, etc.) is periodically reviewed by the Mission's technical team. Note re: conflicts resolved: data based on CONTIERRA periodical reports. USAID has also supported technical studies and analyses that verify data.
25 Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total		See note, para. 24 (520-006). Citizen documentation data.
USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters					
26 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?520-007	Yes X	No	N/A	CACEDRF	SO7 impacts data: The post-Mitch Hurricane program involved a number of contractor and USPVO partners. Partner reports were cross-checked with CONRED, GAO audit findings, and other data sources and verified during site visits. This SO ended on December 31, 2001.
27 Number of beneficiaries	22,327 small farmers				See note above, para. 26 (520-007).

Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes

The information in this table will be used to provide data for standard USAID reporting requirements

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Child Survival Report						
Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies						
1	Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)					DHS data available again in 2002*
Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality						
2	Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		*
3	Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		*
4	Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		*
5	Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	No				INCAP collects data and CDC validates tests.
Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth						
6	Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)					*
Global Health Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance						
7	a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2001 actual) 520-007	14,275				MERTU-CDC data
	b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 target)	N/A				
8	Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy	N/A				

HIV/AIDS Report

Global Health Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

9	a. Total condom sales (2001 actual) b. Total condom sales (2002 target)				
10	a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual) b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target)	Male	Female	Total	
11	Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?				
12	a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual) b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 target)	Male	Female	Total	
13	a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2001 actual) b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 target)	Male	Female	Total	
14	a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2001 actual) b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 target)	Male	Female	Total	

Victims of Torture Report						
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 7: Providing support to victims of torture						
15	Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?					
16	Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total		
17	Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total		

Global Climate Change						
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected						
18	Global Climate Change: See GCC Appendix					

ANNEX 1: RESULTS FRAMEWORK

In the R4 submission made in April 2001, minor changes to the Guatemala program's SO statements and IRs to better reflect program activities and results were advised. No changes have been introduced since that time. The SpO for post-Mitch Hurricane disaster recovery assistance ended on December 31, 2001, and will not be listed for future purposes of performance reporting.

520-001 - MORE INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE DEMOCRACY

- IR1: More Effective and Responsive Criminal Justice System
- IR2: Broader, More Effective Citizen Participation in Political Decision-Making
- IR3: Increased Citizen Participation in Strengthened Local Governments

520-002 - BETTER EDUCATED RURAL SOCIETY

- IR1: Children of Quiché Have Increased Access to Intercultural Bilingual Primary Education
- IR2: Rural Communities in the Zonapaz Have Greater Access to Education Services
- IR3: Educational Policies and Strategies that Enhance Gender Equity and Cultural Pluralism Implemented

520-003 - BETTER HEALTH FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

- IR1: More Rural Families Use Quality Maternal-Child Health Services (MCH) and Better Household Practices
- IR2: Public Health Programs Are Well Managed
- IR3: Stronger Guatemalan Commitment to Integrated Women's Health

520-004 - INCREASED RURAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND FOOD SECURITY

- IR1: More Small farmers Engaged in Higher Value Production and Marketing
- IR2: More Microentrepreneurs Expanding their Businesses
- IR3: Market Towns Stimulating Economic Activity
- IR4: Improved Family Nutrition

520-005 - IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY

- IR1: Improved Resource Management in Selected Bio-regions
- IR2: Policies Affecting the Environment are Improved and Applied
- IR3: More Effective and Sustainable Institutions

520-006 - SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRIORITY PEACE ACCORDS

- IR1: National reconciliation process advanced through Historical Clarification Commission follow up
- IR2: Capacity of indigenous communities developed for broader participation in economic, social and political arenas
- IR3: Access to Factors of Production in Ex-Conflictive Areas Broadened
- IR4: Key state institutions and policies reformed to sustain the peace process

520-007 - RURAL ECONOMY RECOVERS FROM MITCH AND IS LESS VULNERABLE TO DISASTERS

- IR1: Disaster Preparedness Enhanced

IR2: Agricultural Productivity Recovered on More Sustainable Basis
IR3: Community Disease Prevention and Control Systems Strengthened

ANNEX 2: ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE (22 CFR 216)

Guatemala Bilateral Program

Plans for New or Amended Initial Environmental Examinations

SO4 Rural Incomes (520-004): Updates for the Title II programs will likely be needed during the year (estimate for IEE initiation in July).

Compliance with Initial Environmental Examinations and Environmental Assessments

The mission reviewed all strategic objectives and determined that all current activities are operating under approved IEE's and Environmental Assessments. Activity managers have reviewed the activities that they supervise and confirmed that required mitigations and conditions of IEE's and Environmental Assessments are being followed. The regional roads activity incorporated a section of environmental considerations into the regional road construction manual, which sets the standards that road contractors must follow in order to work on the regional roads network. Funds were not used to support commercial timber extraction or to procure equipment that could lead to deforestation.

SO 1 More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy		
Number and Title	PACD/AACD	IEE Number
520-0426 ➤ Increased Citizen Participation in Strengthened Local government in Guatemala. ➤ Human Rights ➤ Justice Reform	Extended through Dec 2004 with expected follow-on thru 2006 Dec 31, 2004 Dec 31, 2002 w/ expected extension thru 2004 24 Aug 2004	LAC-IEE-98-32
520-0424 ➤ Civil Society		LAC-IEE-01-11

SO 2 Better Educated Rural Society		
Number and Title	PACD/AACD	IEE Number
520-0431 Better Educated Rural Society	Extended to 1 Dec 2004	LAC-IEE-97-29
520-0425.3 Improved Quality of and Expanded Access to Intercultural Bilingual Education (IR-3).	Reduced to 30 Sept 2002. (Will be absorbed by 0431 when funds expended.)	LAC-IEE-97-29

SO 3 Better health for Rural Women and Children		
Number and Title	PACD/AACD	IEE Number

520-0357 APROFAM IEE Amendment for Health Clinic Construction	Extended to September 2004	LAC-IEE-97-19
520-0428 Better Health for Rural Women and Children	Extended to September 2004	LAC-IEE-97-19 LAC-IEE-01-38
520-0428.80 NGO Networks	Extended to September 2004	LAC-IEE-97-19

SO 4 Increased Rural Household Income and Food Security		
Number and Title	PACD/AACD	IEE Number
520-0426 Land Fund/Land titling, land conflict resolution	September 30, 2004	LAC-IEE-02-03
520-0425 CARE-MILPAS (520-A-00-99-00001) Agriculture TA and training	October 30, 2002	LAC-IEE-02-02
520-0425 ANACAFE/Agriculture TA (coffee), training and credit	September 30, 2002	LAC-IEE-97-34
520-0426 Salesian Missions (520-A-00-99-00070) /Agriculture TA and training,	August 15, 2002	LAC-IEE-02-03
520-0426 CECI (520-413-A- 00-99-5130) Organic agriculture TA, training and credit	December 31, 2002	LAC-IEE-02-03
520-0426 CHF (520-413-A-00- 99-5130) Agroforestry TA, credit, road maintenance and bridge construction	September 30, 2003	LAC-IEE-02-03
520-0425 BANRURAL/micro- enterprise lending	September 30, 2003	LAC-IEE-97-34
520-0425 FAFIDESS/ micro- enterprise lending	February 15, 2003	LAC-IEE-97-34
520-0425 GENESIS/ micro- enterprise lending	March 26, 2003	LAC-IEE-97-34
520-0426 AGEXPRONT/TA and training for marketing and electronic business centers	August 5, 2002	LAC-IEE-02-03
520-0425 Institutional contractor (ABT, Inc. - AGIL program) Contract No. 520-C- 00-00-00035/TA to MAGA, micro-enterprise financial intermediaries and farmer groups, sub-grants for agriculture TA services providers and for micro- enterprise financing NGOs, and monitoring and evaluation of SO4 activities.	February 3, 2003	LAC-IEE-97-34
PL 480 Title II	Care: 2006	PL 480 IEEs
PL 480 Title II	CRS: 2006	
PL 480 Title II	Share: 2005	

PL 480 Title II	Save the Children: 2004	

SO 5 Improved natural Resource Management and Conservation of Biodiversity		
Number and Title	PACD/AACD	IEE Number
520-0395.20 Improved Natural Resources Management and Conservation of Biodiversity: People Adopt Sustainable Practices (IR1)	Extended to 2004	LAC-IEE-01-04 LAC-IEE-01-21
520-0395 Maya Biosphere CONAP	Extended to June 2002	LAC-IEE-94-17**

**Activities linked to an existing environmental assessment.

SO 6 Support for the Implementation of the Peace Accords		
Number and Title	PACD/AACD	IEE Number
520-0426 Support for the implementation of the Peace Accords (Road Maintenance and Bridge Construction)	Extended to 31 September 2004	LAC-IEE-98-21** LAC-IEE-97-02** LAC-IEE-01-29 LAC-IEE-01-33
Special Development Fund	Extended to 31 September 2004	LAC-IEE-98-21**
ESF: Support for Implementation of the Peace Accords (AM #1)	Extended to 31 September 2004	LAC-IEE-97-21**
Umbrella Document: Training, Education, Technical Assistance	Through 2004	LAC-IEE-02-03

** Activities linked to an existing environmental assessment